

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 31st March, 1889.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 29th March, observes that Theebaw was not granted a handsome pension. It appears from an application submitted by his mother to Government that she receives a pension of Rs. 250 and his sister a pension of Rs. 125 a month. The pensions are really very inadequate. It is to be regretted that the proceedings of Government are sometimes characterized by great illiberality. The members of the Oudh family, too, do not receive adequate pensions, but their pensions are, however, much larger than those of the Burma family. If the pensions of Theebaw's mother and sister are really so low as they are represented to be, Government should increase them by all means. With reference to the application of the late Wajid Ali Shah's daughter for the grant of Rs. 10,000 to meet the expenses of her intended visit to Karbala, the writer observes that she states in the application that her father has forbidden her in his will to marry. The writer doubts the truth of her statement, and adds that, in the event of her statement being true, the question is whether she is bound to abide by her father's will in this respect.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Zarif-ul-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th March, contains a cartoon in which a native, marked the Indian Treasury, is represented

Circulation,
112 copies.

as being bitten by a tiger, marked Afghanistan, and a number of Russians, look at the scene from a short distance and are affected with grief. The letterpress below the picture is:— They are thirsting for the blood of the brute which sucks my blood every day.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Asudd* (Lucknow), of the 29th March, says that it is difficult to express an opinion regarding the Kashmir question until full particulars are known. If the accusations brought against the Mahārāja be unfounded, the Government of India will not be justified in interfering. On the contrary, if the rumours be true, the Government should not connive at the misconduct of His Highness; connivance being in that case a great injustice to his subjects. There can be hardly two opinions as to the Mahārāja's unfitness to conduct the administration. Rāja Amar Singh, too, has failed to make any improvement. Hence the establishment of a Council is very advisable, irrespective of the question as to the alleged misconduct of His Highness.

Kashmir letters.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 27th March, says that Colonel Nisbett has left Calcutta for Kashmir. It would seem that the Government of India has come to the conclusion that the Mahārāja should be deprived of all power and that a Council of Regency should be established to manage the affairs of the State. His Highness being innocent, the measure is opposed to British policy. His Excellency the Viceroy does not appear to have given the subject the attention it deserved. The Government is anxious to entrust the administration of the State to European officers, with a view to promoting its own ends. Now there is no certainty as to the maintenance of the Native States. The Government may bring any of them into difficulty at any moment. The fact is that might is right.

The same.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
455 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 28th March, states that the *Pioneer* says that Captain J. C. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary, has been appointed

Appointment of Captain Colvin as tutor to the Heir of Rampur.

to give education and advice to the young Nawáb of Rampur. During Sir Auckland Colvin's tenure of office, Captain Colvin will not only be the tutor and adviser of His Highness, but also the pilot of the ship of the Rampur State.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 26th March, Education of the Nawáb of Rampur. with reference to the education of the young Nawáb of Rampur, urges that satisfactory arrangements should also be made for his religious instruction, to which, the editor thinks, proper attention is not paid at present.

Circulation,
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the Rampur affairs. 24th March, regrets to say that the happiness and contentment which prevailed in Rampur in the time of Nawáb Kalab Ali Khan have disappeared since his death. The State has been exposed to one difficulty after another. Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khan was unable to manage the affairs of the State on account of sickness, and entrusted all power to General Azamu-l-din Khan, who upset the whole administration. His Highness succumbed to disease and died on the 25th February. Nawáb Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan succeeded to the throne, and as he is a very promising prince, his succession was viewed with general satisfaction. Though he is under age, it was expected that he would be made President of the Council of Regency. But Government has thought fit to appoint Nawáb Muhammad Safdar Ali Khan president. In a future issue the writer will discuss the question as to which of the members of the Rampur family was best qualified for the post. But at present he wishes to draw attention to another important matter. It would seem that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to keep the young prince with him. Hence His Highness will have to live at Allahabad and Naini Tal and also to accompany His Honor on tour. This proposal is viewed with disfavour by all the best friends of the State, and is open to several objections. The Nawáb's absence from Rampur will cause grief to his relatives, particularly to his grandmother; and he will not be able to devote his undivided attention to his studies, as he will always be thinking of her. Moreover, it should be remembered that he has some secret

Circulation,
150 copies.

enemies, who desire to place his younger brother on the throne. Indeed, the question was mooted in the lifetime of the late Nawáb, but His Highness did not accept the proposal. Under these circumstances, the writer is of opinion that the prince should be allowed to remain at Rampur; and says that if he lives there he will be properly taken care of by his grandmother, and will have an opportunity of gaining experience in the management of the affairs of the State. In conclusion, the writer urges that the order forbidding the relatives of the Nawáb, who left Rampur during the time of the late Nawáb, to visit the State should be withdrawn. They are not opponents of the State. They were obliged to leave Rampur owing to their ill-treatment by General Azamu-l-din Khan. They have great love for the young prince and desire to pay frequent visits to him.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Marwar Gazette* (Jodhpur), of the 18th March, gives Commander-in-Chief's a full account of His Excellency the visit to Jodhpur. Commander-in-Chief's late visit to Jodhpur.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 25th March, adverting to the late speech from the throne at the re-assembling of Parliament, observes that no reference was made to Indian affairs in the speech. In reply to a question, the Under-Secretary of State declared that the omission was due to the existence of prosperity in India! The reply added insult to injury. Is India considered prosperous because Government is able to saddle her with the cost of its wars and because she continues to enrich the cotton lords of Manchester and other Englishmen? The rulers, enjoying every kind of ease and comfort, are induced to imagine that natives are quite happy. The people find it very difficult to keep their bodies and souls together, owing to their poverty, and are sinking under the crushing load of taxation. One-fourth of the population has not even one full meal a day. The Indian cultivators to whom Englishmen and Englishwomen are indebted for their cakes, biscuits, silk coats and petticoats, have to live on bran. Men whose forefathers were

rich traders, have to earn a livelihood by carrying on low trades and professions. The present unsatisfactory condition of natives is due to their own loyalty, forbearance and ill-luck. The Under-Secretary of State is not to blame for his declaration in Parliament. He has no personal knowledge of this country, but depends for all his information on the reports of Anglo-Indian officials. His declaration was only an echo of the report which was prepared by Lord Dufferin's Government last year, from information obtained from the Local Governments and Administrations. As regards the accuracy of information supplied by officials, it should be observed that they have no occasion to become acquainted with the miseries of the people. When they go on tour in their provinces during the cold weather, labourers are freely pressed into their service; they receive presents of fruit at every place; and subservient persons, who wait on them, tell them that all classes of the people are happy and contented. When the Viceroy pays a visit to any place, all the roads and streets are previously cleaned; grand illuminations are held and fireworks are let off on the occasion; and His Excellency receives in darbar persons who put on very showy dresses, though their condition is unsatisfactory. Hence natives themselves, and not the Government officials in this country and in England, are really to blame for the wrong ideas which exist among the latter as to the condition of this country. The Anti-Congressists say that there is no need for drawing the attention of Government to popular grievances, as it is itself anxious to find out and redress such grievances. They deserve to be congratulated on the prosperity which, according to the statement of the Under-Secretary of State, prevails in this country.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 25th March, is glad to notice that the Nizam has sanctioned the establishment of a Military School in his State. Cadets of good family will be admitted to the school and will receive commissions in His Highness' army after completing their course of instruction. This is as it should be. Will not the Nizam's example have any effect on the Government of India?

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Tokfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 25th March, refers to the case of two European convicts, Healy and Warner, who escaped from the Central Jail at Calcutta, but who were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to only a week's imprisonment each, on the ground that the lax supervision of the jail authorities had given them an opportunity of escaping. The *Tokfa* is glad that the European convicts were leniently dealt with, but regrets that Judges and Magistrates show no indulgence to natives on such grounds. A native contemporary compares the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate with that of the English Judge, who, in a theft case, acquitted the thief and punished the complainant himself for not taking proper care of his property.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 27th March, referring to the near approach of the time for the revision of the income-tax assessments, complains that subordinate officials, entrusted with the work, generally make over-assessments with a view to win the good-will of the authorities, and that the subservient and unprincipled private persons whom the assessors consult misrepresent the incomes of the people. The objections made by the people to the higher authorities against the assessments are useless, inasmuch as the objections are sent to the assessors themselves for report. There are some other matters which deserve attention. No notice is given of the assessment of the tax to those persons who are assessed at sums below Rs. 50. It is true that lists of such persons are posted up in the principal quarters of the city, but the lists are soon torn up by boys. Moreover, the illiterate traders are unable to read the lists. If they fail to pay the tax of the assessment of which they are quite ignorant, within the prescribed time, their property is attached. Again, persons assessed at sums exceeding Rs. 50 are allowed to pay the tax in two instalments, but this indulgence is not shown to the poorer men, who really deserve it. The *Najmu-l-Hind* hopes that the Collector of Moradabad will take the above matters into consideration.

The same paper states that the management of municipal affairs in Chandausi was unsatisfactory, and that municipal funds were not properly spent. But Babu Ram Chandra, Deputy Collector, and President, Municipal Board, has lately put everything to rights. Government has decided to appoint Thakur Gajendra Singh, who is a young man, Honorary Magistrate this year, and has placed him under Babu Ram Chandra to receive some training. One day, in the absence of the Babu, a man complained to the Thakur that monkeys gave the people much trouble. The Thakur ordered the man to submit a petition, which was done, and then he issued a warrant of arrest against the monkeys. The *Najm* thinks that Thakur Gajendra Singh will never make a good Honorary Magistrate, and recommends Thakur Kalyan Singh and Kunwar Ganga Sahai for the post.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 24th March, states that in a late issue the *Charpuz* made an attack on the Lieutenant-Governor in improper terms in connection with his Rampur policy, and that consequently His Honor has taken action against that paper.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 25th March, expresses deep regret at the transfer of Dr. Wright, the late Civil Surgeon of Jaunpur. Wright, the Civil Surgeon of Jaunpur, to Sháhjahánpur; praises him for his kindness to patients and his sympathy with natives; and refers to some of the favours he bestowed on the inhabitants of Jaunpur. He repaired Hazrat Suleman's tomb situated in the Jaunpur Jail; encouraged the use of tea among natives; and made great efforts in raising subscriptions for the Hospital and Lady Dufferin's Fund. He drew the attention of Europeans, through the columns of the principal English newspapers, to the excellent scents and oils prepared in Jaunpur; and the result is that Europeans have begun to use those things for toilette purposes.

Circulation,
75 copies.

The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 25th March, advertizing to the departure of Mr. Ashhurst, District Engineer, Kumaun, on two years

Circulation,
85 copies.

farlough to Europe, observes that his departure is viewed with regret by all classes of the community in Kumau. He was a just, liberal-minded and good-tempered man. The *Akhbar* refers to the public works executed in the division under his supervision during the last ten years.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
690 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 28th March, in commenting upon the Patwari Cess Bill

Bill, observes that Government was not well-advised in abolishing the patwari cess in 1882. If it desired to grant relief to landlords and cultivators, it should have remitted the 2 per cent. cess introduced in 1879, which they consider as opposed to the terms of the existing settlement and which is consequently very unpopular with them. The reimposition of the patwari cess is quite justifiable, particularly in the present state of the imperial treasury. Those persons who condemn the measure show an utter ignorance of the financial situation.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 25th March, advertizing to the Patwari Cess Bill,

The same. observes that under the provisions of the Bill a better-educated class of men will be eligible for the post of patwari and the salaries of patwaris will be realized from cultivators. Government, particularly the Lieutenant-Governor, is entitled to the gratitude of poor cultivators for saddling them with a new tax. They have to work hard in their fields in all seasons of the year, and do not get one full meal a day; and they have to pay rent even in the event of a failure of crops, though they have to part with the brass vessels of their kitchens in order to make the payment. Heaven protect them!

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for February, received on the 31st March, states that under Act

III of 1878 a heavy tax is levied from cultivators in these provinces at the rate of 6 pies a rupee on rent. The tax is called by some persons the Kabul War tax, and by others the Delhi Imperial Assemblage tax. The law

provides that the tax should be paid by landlords and cultivators in equal portions. But how far the provisions of the law are observed in practice is known only to the poor cultivators, whose bones such sharp knives are intended to cut. The shrewd law-givers, finding that it will take them long to cut the bones with one knife, have lately also whetted an old knife for the purpose. The latter is called the Patwari Act, and every cultivator shall have to pay four pies a rupee on rent. Formerly cultivators had to pay only one anna each at some places on account of the patwari cess. In future they will have to pay 6 pies a rupee under Act III of 1878 and 4 pies under the new Act, and they will be put to an expense of 2 more pies a rupee in connection with the payment of the cesses. In this way they have been saddled with unjust additional burdens, amounting to one anna in the rupee, or 3 per cent. on rent. The patwaris must be jubilant over the introduction of the new cess, which will be used by them as another means of extorting money from landlords and cultivators. When Government is hard pressed for money, it should levy an additional tax from all classes of the people. But if it desires to impose new burdens only on cultivators, the new taxes should be levied in such a way that the whole money contributed by the cultivators may go to its own treasury, and that no portion of it may be misappropriated by other persons. It should bear in mind Shekh Sadi's warning that when a king orders his men to bring him one leaf of a tree, they cut down many trees. The *Hindi Pradip* is of opinion that the two cesses above referred to should be diminished and amalgamated, and that the amalgamated cess should be levied in the shape of the price of stamped paper on which receipts should be granted to them for payments made by them. This proposal would save them from being cheated by dishonest landlords.

EDUCATION.

The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 27th March, in its second number of the continuation of its previous article against the second master of the Moradabad High School, brings other charges against him in another

Circulation,
250 copies.

long article. Last year he prohibited boys from going to their class rooms through the veranda of the school-house, as his room was situated near the veranda; and forced them to go by another way, in which they had to walk under the hot midday sun, to their great inconvenience. One day he found some verses ridiculing him posted up on a board in the school. He was highly indignant and induced the headmaster to exclude the suspected boys from the school for six months. The Inspector reduced the period of their rustication to three months, and told the headmaster that even that punishment was rather severe. Even the wild tribes of Australia would find his high-handedness intolerable. Some of the boys who had incurred his displeasure lived in the boarding-house, and, being Brahmans and Vaishas, refrained from the use of meat. In order to annoy them he instigated the Kayasth boarders to use meat. The Brahman and Vaisha boarders were, of course, highly displeased and refused to take their food in the boarding-house until the use of meat was prohibited. They were treated with great severity, and Rs. 45 were realized from them in one day on account of fines! The incident created a widespread sensation at Moradabad. As the Director of Public Instruction is expected to visit the school shortly, the second master has been trying to gain the good-will of respectable persons in the city by flattery, with a view to prevent them from bringing his misbehaviour to the notice of the Director. The *Najmu-l-Hind* urges his transfer from Moradabad, and promises to give an account of his alleged recent high-handed proceedings in a future issue.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 27th March, regrets to say that native graduates in the Central Provinces, as a rule, are very backward in their own vernaculars. There are few graduates who can speak or write pure Hindi or Marathi. Their language is an admixture of Hindi and Marathi terms. They find it difficult to understand standard Marathi or Hindi books. The system of elementary instruction is chiefly to blame. The students do not receive a good education in their vernaculars. As regards the vernacular books taught in the schools, the

Marathi readers are unobjectionable. They are written in pure Marathi, being the works of Marathi authors of Bombay. But the Hindi readers are largely filled with Marathi terms, inasmuch as they were written by the natives of the Central Provinces, who themselves did not possess a thorough knowledge of Hindi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 25th March, referring to the *Dharm Dipika*, a bi-monthly missionary journal published at Calcutta, observes that the utterances of the editor of that journal are marked with so great a hostility to Brahmans, as if he had taken a vow to refrain from taking any food until he succeeded in expelling them from this country. He prophesies that before long the power possessed by them over the people will pass into the hands of Christian missionaries. He is building castles in the air. Instead of indulging in such idle dreams, the missionaries should make a point of converting poor shoemakers and other such low-classes of people to Christianity. They committed a great mistake in employing sweepers and shoemakers as their cooks, and therefore it is impossible that they should be able to supplant the Brahmans. They condemn the Hindu religion. But they had better enquire from Colonel Olcott the merits of that religion.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A Calcutta missionary journal and the Hindu religion.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajmunnul Hussain	Mar. 21st	Mar. 31st	500 copies.
2	Agra Fash	"	"	"	Amir Khda	" 20th	" 26th	156 "
3	Ame-i-Akhbar	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	" 24th	" 27th	120 "
4	Akhbar-i-Chand	Chunar	"	"	Bajab Ali Khan	" 28th	" 28th	160 "
5	Aligarh Investigator's Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 28th & 29th	" 28th & 29th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Government).
6	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 25th	" 27th	85 copies.
7	Amra-i-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 24th	" 27th	300 "
8	Asfuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	" 28th	" 26th	120 "
9	Azad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 29th	" 26th	250 "
10	Bharat Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	" 22nd	" 27th	100 "
11	Bharat Jivan	Benares	"	"	Bam Krishn Varma	" 25th	" 27th	1,500 "
12	Bharat-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishan Sardar	" 24th	" 27th	225 "
13	Churp	"	"	"	Kunj Vibhari Lal	" 14th & 21st	" 27th	173 "
14	Dabaka-i-Quisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 23rd	" 27th	200 "
15	Dabaka-i-Sikandari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husein	" 25th	" 27th	447 "
16	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishna Bhatt	For February	" 31st	220 "
17	Hindustan	Kashanbar	"	Daily	Gur Datt Sekla	Mar. 24th to 30th	" 25th to 31st	240 "
18	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 20th & 23rd	" 25th & 28th	100 "
19	Jaipur-i-Badi	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	" 25th	" 26th	125 "
20	Jaipur-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	"	"	Fauzud Ali	" 24th	" 31st	150 "

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Date	Number of Copies	Remarks
21	Kutub-i-Arshad	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	Muhammed Yaqub	25th	250	
22	Kutub-i-Arshad	Benares	Urdu	Monthly	Lakshmi Shukla	22nd & 29th	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).	
23	Kutub-i-Arshad	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	Budra Prasad	24th	700 copies.	
24	Kutub-i-Arshad	Pilibhit	Urdu	Monthly	Maharajah Khan	21st	200	
25	Kutub-i-Arshad	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	Weekly	Gulam Muhammad	18th & 25th	130	
26	Kutub-i-Arshad	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Durga Prasad	27th	150	
27	Kutub-i-Arshad	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdul-Karim	23rd	48	
28	Kutub-i-Arshad	Hoshangabad	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Mugarrab Hussain	1st & 8th	250	
29	Kutub-i-Arshad	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Khan	For March	244 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).	
30	Kutub-i-Arshad	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	Mar. 20th	150 copies.	
31	Kutub-i-Arshad	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Amjad Ali	25th	175	
32	Kutub-i-Arshad	Etawah	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Gulam Khan	28th	185	
33	Kutub-i-Arshad	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Avtar Krishna	27th	250	
34	Kutub-i-Arshad	Jampur	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Muhsin	25th	75	
35	Kutub-i-Arshad	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Jagan Das Biswas	23rd	620	
36	Kutub-i-Arshad	Patehpur	Urdu	Weekly	Shiva Narayan Lal	23rd & 30th	45	
37	Kutub-i-Arshad	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Rahimuddin	26th	100	
38	Kutub-i-Arshad	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdul-Hamid	30th	279	
39	Kutub-i-Arshad	Hards	Urdu	Weekly	Wasudeva Bhaskar	27th	418	
40	Kutub-i-Arshad	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	25th to 30th	690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	
41	Kutub-i-Arshad	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	28th	425 copies.	
42	Kutub-i-Arshad	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Maharajah Nanda	25th	400	

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
40	Amal-i-Ahmed	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Husain	Mar. 25th	1889, Mar. 29th	250 copies.
41	Amal-i-Ahmed	Moradabad	"	"	Partab Kishan	"	"	75
42	Amal-i-Ahmed	Benares	"	Bi-monthly.	Nawab Ali	26th	" 31st	175
43	Amal-i-Ahmed	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	25th	" 28th	491
44	Amal-i-Ahmed	Benares	Urdu	"	"	31st	" 27th	100
45	Amal-i-Ahmed	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	24th	" 31st	150
46	Amal-i-Ahmed	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	23rd to 28th	" 26th, 28th & 30th.	250
47	Amal-i-Ahmed	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	25th	" 30th	110
48	Amal-i-Ahmed	Khandwa	M a r a t h i .	"	Lakshman Anant	27th	" 31st,	250
49	Amal-i-Ahmed	Agra	Hindi.	"	Prayagi.	"	"	"
50	Amal-i-Ahmed	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Yusuf Husain	24th	" 26th	300
51	Amal-i-Ahmed	Bijnor	"	"	Munshif Ali Khan	27th	" 29th	60
52	Amal-i-Ahmed	Meerut	"	"	Jasraj Singh	4th, 18th & 26th.	" 26th & 31st,	200
53	Amal-i-Ahmed	Agra	"	"	Sajid Husain	24th	" 27th	325
54	Amal-i-Ahmed	Dhar	Marathi	"	Narayan Prasad	22nd	" 25th	250
55	Amal-i-Ahmed	Meerut	Urdu	"	Wandevea Trimbak	28th	" 31st	115
56	Amal-i-Ahmed	Meerut	Urdu	"	Kapoor.	"	"	"
57	Amal-i-Ahmed	Meerut	Urdu	"	Sabit Ali	24th	" 26th	112

LUCKNOW,

The 6th April, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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